

# EQAO PRACTICE EXAM 2

---

## READING SECTION (Q1–25)

### Passage 1: The Lost Mitten

Jasmine searched everywhere for her left mitten. She had pulled both mittens from her coat pocket at recess, but only one made it back home. Her mother had knitted those mittens herself, with bright red yarn and a little white snowflake on each cuff.

The next morning, Jasmine arrived at school early. She walked the path from the bus stop to the classroom, scanning the snow. Near the playground, something red caught her eye. Her mitten lay half-buried beside the climbing structure.

But then Jasmine noticed something strange. A small chickadee was perched right on top of the mitten, pecking at the snowflake on the cuff. The bird tilted its head and chirped at her, almost as if to say, "I found it first!"

Jasmine laughed. She gently picked up the mitten and waved at the chickadee, who flew off to a nearby tree. Walking back to her classroom, Jasmine decided to leave a few sunflower seeds at the playground tomorrow. After all, the little bird had helped her find what she had lost.

1. Why did Jasmine return to the playground the next morning?

- A. to play on the climbing structure
- B. to feed the chickadee at the school
- C. to walk with her mother to class
- D. to look for her lost mitten

2. What was special about the mittens?

- A. Her mother had knitted them by hand.
- B. They were a gift from her grandmother.
- C. They glowed brightly in the dark snow.
- D. The teacher had given them as a prize.

3. Where did Jasmine find her mitten?

- A. inside the school classroom
- B. under her seat on the bus
- C. beside the climbing structure
- D. on the path to the parking lot

4. What was the chickadee doing when Jasmine first saw it?

- A. flying high above the trees
- B. pecking at the snowflake on the cuff
- C. building a small nest in the snow
- D. eating sunflower seeds from a feeder

5. Why did Jasmine laugh when she saw the bird?

- A. It was wearing the mitten on its head.
- B. It made a very silly squawking sound.
- C. It hopped quickly across the snow.
- D. It seemed to claim the mitten as its own.

6. What lesson does Jasmine learn at the end of the story?

- A. that mittens should always be tied together
- B. that classrooms feel warmer than the outdoors
- C. that being thankful means sharing with others
- D. that birds prefer red yarn to white snowflakes

**Passage 2: The Amazing Beaver**

The beaver is one of Canada's most famous animals. It even appears on the Canadian five-cent coin. Beavers are skilled builders that change the landscape around them, creating ponds and wetlands that help many other animals.

Beavers have powerful front teeth that never stop growing. They use these orange teeth to cut down small trees and chew through branches. A single beaver can fell a tree as thick as your leg in just one night. Without constant chewing, the teeth would grow too long, so cutting trees is necessary for the beaver's survival.

The most remarkable thing beavers build is the dam. They pile sticks, mud, and stones across small streams to slow down the water. Soon, a pond forms behind the dam. In the middle of this pond, the beaver builds a lodge — a dome-shaped home made of branches, with an underwater entrance to keep predators out.

A beaver's flat tail is one of its most useful tools. The tail helps the beaver steer while swimming, and beavers slap it on the water to warn other beavers of danger. The loud crack can be heard from far away.

Beavers may seem ordinary, but their hard work makes them true engineers of the wild.

7. What is the passage mostly about?

- A. how beavers live and build in the wild
- B. the history of Canadian coins and currency
- C. how scientists study trees in the forest
- D. the differences between beavers and otters

8. According to the passage, why must beavers keep chewing trees?

- A. to feed their young in the lodge
- B. to keep their teeth from growing too long
- C. to mark their territory from other animals
- D. to make tunnels under the snow in winter

9. How does a beaver lodge keep predators out?

- A. The walls are reinforced with sharp stones.
- B. Beavers stand guard at the front door.
- C. The lodge floats and moves with the water.
- D. The entrance is hidden underneath the water.

10. What does a beaver use its tail for?

- A. to dig deep tunnels through soft mud
- B. to carry sticks across the surface of water
- C. to steer while swimming and to warn others
- D. to scrape bark from the tops of tall trees

11. According to the passage, what does a beaver dam create?

- A. an underwater tunnel beside the stream
- B. a pond where the beaver builds its lodge
- C. a meadow where small flowers grow well
- D. a path for fish to climb upstream easily

12. The author calls beavers "engineers of the wild" because they \_\_\_\_.

- A. live in groups that share the same lodge
- B. eat only the bark of certain young trees
- C. change the landscape through their building
- D. swim faster than other small mammals do

### **Passage 3: Olu's Mistake**

Olu had been looking forward to the science fair for weeks. He had built a model volcano that erupted with bubbly red foam, and he was sure it would win first prize. The night before the fair, his best friend Daniel called.

"Olu, my project broke," Daniel said. "The wheels on my solar-powered car came off, and I don't have time to fix it before tomorrow."

Olu listened carefully. He had practised his own presentation many times. He really wanted that ribbon. But he could hear how upset Daniel sounded.

"Come over tonight," Olu said. "I'll help you fix it."

Daniel arrived with his broken car and stayed late into the evening. Olu worked beside his friend until the wheels were back on. By the time Daniel went home, Olu felt tired and worried about his own presentation.

The next day, Olu's volcano did not work as well as he had hoped. He came in third place. Daniel won first prize for his solar-powered car. Olu felt a small pinch of sadness in his chest, but when Daniel ran over and hugged him, the sadness melted away.

"You saved my project!" Daniel said. "I couldn't have done it without you."

Walking home together, Olu realised that helping his friend had been worth more than any ribbon. He had won something better than first prize — he had been a true friend.

13. Why was Olu excited at the beginning of the story?

- A. His parents were taking him on a trip.
- B. He was starting at a new school soon.
- C. He had baked his first chocolate cake.
- D. The science fair was coming up the next day.

14. What was Olu's project for the science fair?

- A. a solar-powered car with bright wheels
- B. a small windmill that turned in the breeze
- C. a model volcano that erupted with foam
- D. a poster about Canadian endangered animals

15. Why did Daniel call Olu the night before the fair?

- A. to plan a trip to the playground together
- B. because his science project had broken
- C. to ask for help with reading homework
- D. because he had won a special prize

16. How did Olu feel while helping Daniel fix the car?

- A. proud of his own clever ideas
- B. excited to discover something new
- C. tired and worried about his own work

D. angry that Daniel had not been careful

17. What place did Olu come in at the science fair?

- A. third place
- B. first place
- C. second place
- D. he did not enter

18. What is the main message of the story?

- A. Hard work always leads to first prize.
- B. Solar-powered cars are popular at fairs.
- C. Helping a friend is more important than winning.
- D. Volcanoes erupt with bubbly red foam.

### Passage 4: The Maple Tree (poem)

In our backyard stands a tree,  
Tall and old as can be.  
Branches stretching toward the sky,  
Watching seasons passing by.

In the spring, its buds turn green.  
Summer shade is cool and clean.  
Autumn paints its leaves bright red.  
Winter snow above its head.

Year by year and storm by storm,  
Its strong trunk has kept us warm,  
Through the breezes, through the years,  
Through our laughter, through our tears.

19. How does the speaker feel about the maple tree?

- A. afraid of its tall branches
- B. bored of seeing it every day
- C. curious about its hidden roots
- D. fond of it as part of their life

20. According to the poem, what colour do the maple leaves turn in autumn?

- A. bright green
- B. soft yellow
- C. bright red
- D. golden brown

21. What does the line "Watching seasons passing by" suggest about the tree?

- A. It moves to follow the sun every day.
- B. It has stood there for a very long time.
- C. It can speak to the family in the yard.
- D. It changes location each new season.

22. What is the poem mostly about?

- A. how leaves change colour during the year
- B. why people like to sit under tall trees
- C. how to plant a young maple tree well
- D. a family's love for an old maple tree

**Vocabulary and Comprehension (Q23–25)**

23. Which word means almost the SAME as "remarkable"?

- A. ordinary
- B. extraordinary
- C. forgettable
- D. ridiculous

24. Read this sentence: "The hikers reached the peak just as the sun began to set behind the mountains." What does "peak" mean here?

- A. the top of the mountain
- B. the bottom of the valley
- C. the edge of the forest
- D. the bend of the river

25. Which sentence uses the word "scarce" correctly?

- A. The school library has scarce shelves of new books.
- B. Fresh water became scarce during the long drought.
- C. We scarce the leaves into a big pile each fall.
- D. The teacher said "good morning" in a scarce voice.

**WRITING SECTION (Q26–40)**

26. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly to show possession?

- A. The childrens new toys are very colourful.
- B. The children's new toy's are very colourful.
- C. The children's new toys are very colourful.
- D. The childrens' new toys are very colourful.

27. Which sentence is in the FUTURE tense?

- A. We will visit my grandmother next weekend.
- B. We visited my grandmother last weekend.
- C. We are visiting my grandmother this morning.
- D. We visit my grandmother every Sunday.

28. Which sentence uses commas correctly to separate adjectives?

- A. The tall, dark, mysterious, stranger entered the room.
- B. The tall, dark, mysterious stranger entered the room.
- C. The tall dark mysterious stranger entered the room.
- D. The, tall dark, mysterious stranger entered the room.

29. Which word is a CONJUNCTION (joining word) in this sentence?

"I wanted to play outside, but it started to rain."

- A. play
- B. outside

- C. but
- D. rain

30. Which is the correct contraction for "they are"?

- A. theyr'e
- B. they're
- C. their
- D. theyre

31. Read this sentence: "Maria went to the store." Which word is the SUBJECT?

- A. went
- B. to
- C. store
- D. Maria

32. Which sentence shows correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The boys plays in the park every Saturday.
- B. The boys play in the park every Saturday.
- C. The boys playing in the park every Saturday.
- D. The boys plays in park every Saturday.

33. Which sentence uses a SIMILE?

- A. The snowflakes fell like tiny white feathers.
- B. The snow covered the rooftops by morning.

- C. The wind blew through the empty branches.
- D. The cold air made the children shiver.

34. Which word in this sentence is a PRONOUN?

"She handed the book to her younger brother."

- A. handed
- B. she
- C. book
- D. brother

35. Which sentence has correct capitalisation?

- A. last june, my family drove across canada.
- B. Last June, my family drove across canada.
- C. Last June, my family drove across Canada.
- D. last June, my family drove across Canada.

36. Which word in this sentence is an ADVERB?

"The children walked slowly down the path."

- A. slowly
- B. children
- C. path
- D. walked

37. Which sentence uses an EXCLAMATION mark correctly?

- A. What time does the bus arrive at school today!
- B. Please pass me the salt and pepper, thank you!
- C. Look out! There is a huge spider on the wall!
- D. The grocery store closes at nine in the evening!

38. Which sentence is a COMPOUND sentence?

- A. The children laughed loudly during the show.
- B. After the rain, the garden looked very fresh.
- C. Running quickly, she caught the school bus.
- D. I packed my lunch, and my brother packed his.

39. Read this sentence and choose the word that does NOT belong:

"The brave knight quickly bravely fought the dragon."

- A. brave
- B. bravely
- C. knight
- D. fought

40. Which sentence has correct punctuation?

- A. Owen asked, "Where did you put my hat?"
- B. Owen asked "Where did you put my hat"?
- C. Owen asked: Where did you put my hat?
- D. Owen, asked where did you put my hat?

---

**MATHEMATICS SECTION (Q41–80)**

41. What is  $425 + 367$ ?

- A. 692
- B. 782
- C. 802
- D. 792

42. In the number 5,284, what is the VALUE of the digit 2?

- A. 2
- B. 200
- C. 20
- D. 2000

43. Round 487 to the nearest HUNDRED.

- A. 400
- B. 490
- C. 480
- D. 500

44. What is  $8 \times 9$ ?

- A. 64
- B. 81
- C. 72

D. 56

45. Which fraction is EQUIVALENT to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ?

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$

D.  $\frac{3}{6}$

46. What is  $84 \div 7$ ?

A. 14

B. 12

C. 13

D. 11

47. A book has 250 pages. Aria has read 132 pages. How many pages does she have LEFT to read?

A. 118

B. 122

C. 132

D. 128

48. Mark started his homework at 4:15 PM and finished at 5:45 PM. How long did he spend on his homework?

A. 30 minutes

B. 1 hour

C. 2 hours

D. 1 hour 30 minutes

49. Look at this pattern:

4, 8, 16, 32, \_\_\_\_

What is the next number?

A. 48

B. 64

C. 40

D. 56

50. Which is the BEST estimate for the length of a school bus?

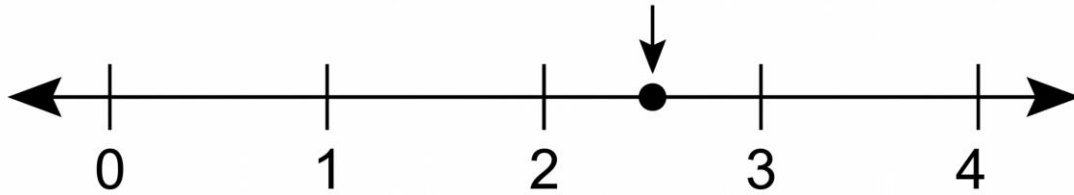
A. about 10 metres

B. about 1 metre

C. about 100 centimetres

D. about 1 kilometre

51. What number is marked on the number line?



- A.  $3 \frac{1}{4}$
- B.  $2 \frac{1}{4}$
- C.  $2 \frac{1}{2}$
- D.  $2 \frac{3}{4}$

52. A rectangle has a length of 9 cm and a width of 5 cm. What is its AREA?

- A.  $14 \text{ cm}^2$
- B.  $28 \text{ cm}^2$
- C.  $50 \text{ cm}^2$
- D.  $45 \text{ cm}^2$

53. Maya has \$20.00. She buys a book for \$8.75 and a pencil case for \$4.50. How much money does she have LEFT?

- A. \$6.75
- B. \$7.25

C. \$5.75

D. \$8.25

54. Which number sentence is TRUE?

A.  $7 \times 6 = 6 + 7$

B.  $7 \times 6 = 7 + 6 + 7$

C.  $7 \times 6 = 7 + 7 + 7$

D.  $7 \times 6 = 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7$

55. Order these numbers from SMALLEST to largest:

647, 674, 467, 746

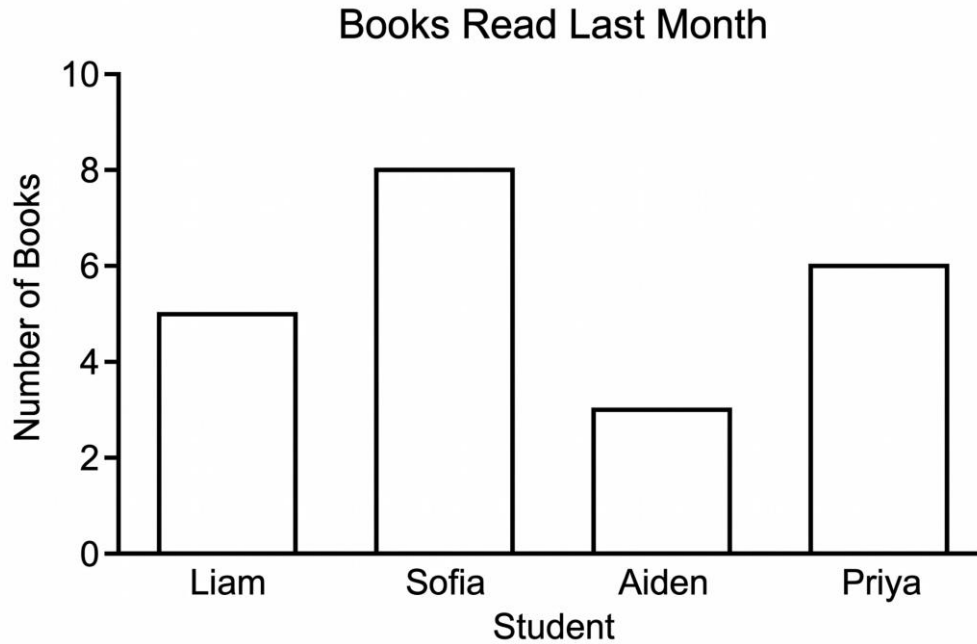
A. 467, 647, 746, 674

B. 647, 674, 467, 746

C. 467, 647, 674, 746

D. 746, 674, 647, 467

56. Look at the bar graph showing books read by four students last month.



How many books did the four students read in TOTAL?

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 24
- D. 22

57. Which 3D shape has 5 faces, 5 vertices, and 8 edges?

- A. square-based pyramid
- B. triangular prism
- C. cube
- D. rectangular prism

58. What is  $12 \times 4$ ?

- A. 16

- B. 36
- C. 44
- D. 48

59. Look at this pattern:

3, 6, 12, 24, \_\_\_\_

What is the next number?

- A. 30
- B. 48
- C. 36
- D. 42

60. A rectangle has an area of 24 square centimetres. If its length is 6 cm, what is its WIDTH?

- A. 6 cm
- B. 8 cm
- C. 18 cm
- D. 4 cm

61. How many lines of symmetry does a SQUARE have?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

62. Sara, Tom, and Jen want to share 27 marbles equally. How many marbles does each person get?

- A. 9
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 7

63. Which number is 100 MORE than 836?

- A. 826
- B. 846
- C. 936
- D. 1836

64. Which is the BEST unit to measure the mass of a small apple?

- A. kilometres
- B. grams
- C. litres
- D. centimetres

65. Look at this fraction strip.



What fraction of the strip is shaded?

- A.  $\frac{4}{2}$
- B.  $\frac{2}{4}$
- C.  $\frac{4}{6}$
- D.  $\frac{6}{4}$

66. What is  $9 \times 7$ ?

- A. 63
- B. 56
- C. 54
- D. 72

67. A school day starts at 8:30 AM and ends at 3:15 PM. How LONG is the school day?

- A. 5 hours 45 minutes
- B. 6 hours 45 minutes

- C. 7 hours 15 minutes
- D. 6 hours 15 minutes

68. Liam has 4 packs of stickers. Each pack has 8 stickers. How many stickers does Liam have in total?

- A. 32
- B. 28
- C. 24
- D. 12

69. Which fraction is the SMALLEST?

- A.  $\frac{3}{4}$
- B.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{5}$

70. A book costs \$7.50. How much do 3 of the same books cost?

- A. \$22.50
- B. \$21.50
- C. \$23.50
- D. \$20.50

71. How many EDGES does a triangular prism have?

- A. 5
- B. 6

- C. 9
- D. 12

72. What is HALF of 84?

- A. 42
- B. 44
- C. 46
- D. 48

73. Maya is making a fruit salad. She uses 2 apples, 3 bananas, and 5 oranges. What fraction of the fruit are oranges?

- A.  $\frac{1}{5}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- C.  $\frac{5}{2}$
- D.  $\frac{5}{10}$

74. What is  $6 \times 7$ ?

- A. 42
- B. 48
- C. 36
- D. 54

75. Look at the pictograph showing pets in Mrs Park's class.

## Pets in Mrs Park's Class

Each ☆ = 2 pets



How many fish do the students have?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 12

76. Round 763 to the nearest TEN.

- A. 750
- B. 760
- C. 770
- D. 800

77. Which symbol makes this comparison true?

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ \_\_\_ } \frac{3}{8}$$

- A.  $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{8}$

- B.  $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{8}$
- C.  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{8}$
- D. cannot tell

78. A bag has 12 marbles. 3 are red, 4 are blue, and 5 are green. If you pick one marble without looking, which colour is LEAST likely?

- A. blue
- B. red
- C. green
- D. all equal

79. Look at this pattern:

2, 4, 7, 11, 16, \_\_\_\_

What is the next number?

- A. 20
- B. 21
- C. 23
- D. 22

80. A garden bed is 8 metres long and 3 metres wide. What is its PERIMETER?

- A. 22 m
- B. 24 m
- C. 11 m
- D. 18 m

## EQAO Practice Exam 2 – Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — The story opens with Jasmine searching for a missing mitten she lost at recess. Returning to look for it is the reason she comes back early. The other choices are not mentioned in the text.
2. A — The text states Jasmine's mother "had knitted those mittens herself, with bright red yarn." The handmade quality is what makes them special. The other choices are not in the story.
3. C — The passage describes Jasmine finding the mitten "half-buried beside the climbing structure." This is the exact location given. The other places are not mentioned in the story.
4. B — The story states the chickadee was "pecking at the snowflake on the cuff" of the mitten. This is the action observed when Jasmine first sees the bird. The other behaviours do not appear in the text.
5. D — The chickadee's chirp made Jasmine feel the bird was claiming the mitten as its own discovery. This playful idea is what made her laugh. The other choices are not described in the story.
6. C — Jasmine decides to bring sunflower seeds for the bird, showing gratitude through sharing. The story's message is that being thankful means giving back. The other options are not the lesson of the story.
7. A — The passage describes how beavers live, what they eat, how they build dams and lodges, and how they communicate. The full life and habits of beavers form the central topic. The other choices touch on smaller details.
8. B — The text states that without constant chewing, "the teeth would grow too long, so cutting trees is necessary for the beaver's survival." Continual gnawing keeps the teeth at a usable length. The other choices are not given as reasons in the passage.
9. D — The passage explains the lodge has "an underwater entrance to keep predators out." Hiding the doorway under water prevents land predators from reaching the inside. The other choices are not in the description.
10. C — The passage states the tail "helps the beaver steer while swimming, and beavers slap it on the water to warn other beavers of danger." Both uses are named. The other choices are not in the text.
11. B — The text states "a pond forms behind the dam" and the beaver "builds a lodge" in the middle of the pond. The dam creates the pond environment. The other choices do not match the passage.
12. C — The passage calls beavers engineers because their building "change[s] the landscape around them, creating ponds and wetlands." Engineers shape their environment through construction. The other choices do not match the meaning of "engineers."
13. D — The story opens with Olu having "been looking forward to the science fair for weeks." The fair is the source of his anticipation. The other reasons are not in the story.
14. C — The story describes Olu's project as "a model volcano that erupted with bubbly red foam." This is the exact project named. The other projects belong to other characters or do not appear.
15. B — Daniel calls because "my project broke" — the wheels came off his solar-powered car. The broken project is the reason for the call. The other reasons are not in the story.
16. C — The story states Olu "felt tired and worried about his own presentation" by the time Daniel went home. The late evening of helping took a toll. The other emotions do not match the description.
17. A — The story states directly "He came in third place." This is the rank Olu earned. The other places do not match the text.

18. C — The story ends with Olu realising "helping his friend had been worth more than any ribbon." Friendship outweighed winning. The other choices miss the central message.
19. D — The poem describes the tree across all seasons, recalling laughter and tears, showing deep affection and connection. The speaker views the tree as part of family life. The other emotions do not fit the warm, nostalgic tone.
20. C — The poem states "Autumn paints its leaves bright red." Bright red is the exact colour named in the text. The other colours are not in the poem.
21. B — The line suggests the tree has stood for many years, watching multiple seasons. Longevity is the implied meaning. The other interpretations do not fit the poem.
22. D — The poem describes a family's deep connection with an old maple in their backyard across many years. The central topic is the family's love for the tree. The other choices touch on details rather than the main idea.
23. B — Remarkable means extraordinary, and extraordinary is its closest synonym. Synonyms share similar meanings. The other words are opposites or unrelated.
24. A — In a hiking context, "peak" refers to the summit or top of a mountain. Context clues (hikers reaching it as the sun sets behind mountains) confirm the meaning. The other choices describe different landforms.
25. B — "Scarce" means in short supply, fitting water becoming limited during a drought. Drought reduces available water supplies. The other sentences misuse the word.
26. C — "Children" is already a plural noun, so the possessive form is "children's" (add apostrophe + s). The toys belong to the children. The other choices misplace the apostrophe or add unnecessary ones.
27. A — "Will visit" is the future-tense form, using the helping verb "will." Future tense describes actions that have not yet happened. The other choices show past, present continuous, or simple present tense.
28. B — Coordinate adjectives are separated by commas, but no comma appears between the final adjective and the noun. "Tall, dark, mysterious stranger" follows this rule. The other choices add or omit commas incorrectly.
29. C — "But" is a conjunction that joins two parts of the sentence and shows contrast. Conjunctions link words, phrases, or clauses. Play, outside, and rain are not joining words.
30. B — The contraction for "they are" places the apostrophe where the "a" in "are" is removed: they're. Contractions replace missing letters with an apostrophe. The other forms misplace the apostrophe or confuse it with "their."
31. D — The subject of a sentence is who or what performs the action. Maria is the person who did the action of going. Went is the verb, to is a preposition, and store is the object.
32. B — A plural subject ("boys") takes a plural verb form ("play"). Subject-verb agreement matches singular subjects with singular verbs and plural subjects with plural verbs. The other choices have mismatched or missing verbs.
33. A — A simile compares two things using "like" or "as." "Snowflakes fell like tiny white feathers" uses "like" to compare snowflakes to feathers. The other sentences describe scenes without making explicit comparisons.
34. B — A pronoun replaces a noun, and "she" stands for a female person. Pronouns include I, you, she, he, we, they, and so on. Handed is a verb, book and brother are nouns.

35. C — "Last" begins the sentence (capitalised), "June" is a month (proper noun), and "Canada" is a country name (proper noun). All three require capitals. The other choices miss one or more required capitalisations.
36. A — "Slowly" describes how the children walked, making it an adverb. Adverbs often end in -ly and modify verbs. Children and path are nouns, walked is a verb.
37. C — Exclamation marks express strong feelings such as warning, surprise, or urgency. "Look out! There is a huge spider on the wall!" shows alarm. The other sentences are statements or questions that do not warrant exclamation marks.
38. D — A compound sentence joins two independent clauses with a conjunction such as "and." "I packed my lunch, and my brother packed his" contains two complete thoughts. The other sentences have only one main clause.
39. B — "Brave" already describes the knight, so adding "bravely" repeats the same idea unnecessarily. Redundant words make writing wordy. The other words contribute new meaning to the sentence.
40. A — Direct speech uses quotation marks around the spoken words, with the comma inside the closing quote and proper capitalisation. "Where did you put my hat?" follows all rules. The other choices misplace marks or omit them.
41. D —  $425 + 367 = 792$ . Adding the ones ( $5+7=12$ , write 2 carry 1), tens ( $2+6+1=9$ ), and hundreds ( $4+3=7$ ) produces 792.
42. B — The digit 2 sits in the hundreds place of 5,284, representing 200. Place value is determined by position. The ones place is 4, the tens place is 8, and the thousands place is 5.
43. D — 487 rounds to 500 because the tens digit (8) is 5 or greater, so the hundreds digit rounds up. Rounding rules use the next-smaller place value to decide. 400 would only apply if 487 were less than 450.
44. C —  $8 \times 9 = 72$ . This is a basic multiplication fact from the times tables. Memorising these helps with quick mental math.
45. D —  $3/6$  simplifies to  $1/2$ , making them equivalent fractions. Both represent the same amount of a whole. The other fractions represent different parts of a whole.
46. B —  $84 \div 7 = 12$  because  $7 \times 12 = 84$ . Division is the inverse of multiplication. Twelve sevens make eighty-four.
47. A —  $250 - 132 = 118$ . Subtracting with borrowing:  $250 - 132$  leaves 118 pages still to read. The answer is 118.
48. D — From 4:15 PM to 5:15 PM is 1 hour, and from 5:15 PM to 5:45 PM is 30 more minutes. The total is 1 hour 30 minutes. Adding hours and minutes separately gives the elapsed time.
49. B — The pattern doubles each term: 4, 8, 16, 32, then  $32 \times 2 = 64$ . Each step multiplies the previous number by 2. Doubling 32 gives 64.
50. A — A school bus is about 10 metres long. Metres are the right scale for vehicles of this size. 1 metre is too short, 100 centimetres equals 1 metre, and 1 kilometre is far too long.
51. C — The dot sits exactly halfway between 2 and 3, which means 2 and one-half, or  $2 \frac{1}{2}$ . Halfway between two whole numbers is the fraction  $1/2$  added to the smaller. The other choices fall at different positions on the number line.
52. D — Area of a rectangle equals length  $\times$  width:  $9 \times 5 = 45$  square centimetres. The area is 45 cm<sup>2</sup>. The other choices use incorrect operations.
53. A —  $\$20.00 - \$8.75 - \$4.50 = \$6.75$ . Subtracting both purchases in turn:  $\$20.00 - \$8.75 = \$11.25$ , then  $\$11.25 - \$4.50 = \$6.75$ . Maya has \$6.75 left.

54. D — Multiplication is repeated addition, so  $7 \times 6$  means "six groups of 7," which is  $7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 42$ . Six sevens add up to 42. The other expressions do not equal  $7 \times 6$ .
55. C — Smallest to largest:  $467 < 647 < 674 < 746$ . Compare hundreds digits first, then tens, then ones. The ordered sequence is 467, 647, 674, 746.
56. D — Adding the bar heights: Liam 5 + Sofia 8 + Aiden 3 + Priya 6 = 22 books in total. Each bar shows that student's count. The sum across all four students is 22.
57. A — A square-based pyramid has 1 square base + 4 triangular faces = 5 faces, 4 base corners + 1 apex = 5 vertices, and 4 base edges + 4 slant edges = 8 edges. Only the square pyramid matches all three counts. The other shapes have different totals.
58. D —  $12 \times 4 = 48$  because  $10 \times 4 = 40$  and  $2 \times 4 = 8$ , so the total is 48. Breaking the number into easier parts helps multiplication. The answer is 48.
59. B — The pattern doubles each term: 3, 6, 12, 24, then  $24 \times 2 = 48$ . Each step multiplies the previous number by 2. Doubling 24 gives 48.
60. D — Area equals length  $\times$  width. If area = 24 and length = 6, then width =  $24 \div 6 = 4$  cm. Dividing the area by the known side gives the unknown side. The width is 4 cm.
61. C — A square has 4 lines of symmetry: one horizontal through the middle, one vertical through the middle, and two diagonals from corner to corner. Each line divides the square into two identical halves. The total is 4.
62. A —  $27 \div 3 = 9$  because  $3 \times 9 = 27$ . Dividing the marbles equally among 3 friends gives each 9. Equal sharing means equal division.
63. C —  $836 + 100 = 936$ . Adding 100 changes only the hundreds digit ( $8 \rightarrow 9$ ). The tens and ones digits stay the same.
64. B — A small apple is best measured in grams, which is the unit for masses of about 100–200 grams. Kilometres and centimetres measure length, and litres measure volume. Grams suit small-mass objects.
65. C — Counting the shaded sections: 4 out of 6 strips are shaded. The fraction is  $\frac{4}{6}$ . The numerator (4) shows shaded parts and the denominator (6) shows total parts.
66. A —  $9 \times 7 = 63$ . This is a basic multiplication fact. Remembering it as  $9 \times 7 = (10 \times 7) - 7 = 70 - 7 = 63$  can help.
67. B — From 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM is 7 hours; subtracting 15 minutes to land at 3:15 PM gives 6 hours 45 minutes. The total school day length is 6 hours 45 minutes. Counting hours then adjusting for minutes gives the answer.
68. A —  $4 \times 8 = 32$ . Four packs each with 8 stickers means 32 stickers total. Multiplication finds the total of equal groups.
69. D — Among the fractions,  $\frac{1}{5}$  has the largest denominator with a numerator of 1, making each share the smallest. The bigger the denominator, the smaller each equal share.  $\frac{1}{5}$  is the smallest of the four.
70. A —  $3 \times \$7.50 = \$22.50$ . Multiplying the price by the number of books gives the total cost. Three books at \$7.50 each cost \$22.50.
71. C — A triangular prism has 3 edges around the top triangle, 3 around the bottom triangle, and 3 vertical edges connecting them, totalling 9 edges. Edges are where two faces meet. The total is 9.
72. A — Half of 84 is  $84 \div 2 = 42$ . Dividing by 2 finds half. The answer is 42.
73. D — There are  $2 + 3 + 5 = 10$  fruits in total, and 5 of them are oranges. The fraction is 5 out of 10, or  $\frac{5}{10}$ . The denominator is the total fruit count.
74. A —  $6 \times 7 = 42$ . This is a basic multiplication fact. Six sevens or seven sixes both make 42.

75. C — Each star equals 2 pets. Fish are shown with 5 stars, so  $5 \times 2 = 10$  fish in total. The legend explains the value of each symbol on the pictograph.
76. B — 763 rounds to 760 because the ones digit (3) is less than 5, so the tens digit stays the same. Rounding rules look at the next-smaller place value. 763 is closer to 760 than to 770.
77. A — Comparing  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$  using a common denominator:  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{24}$  and  $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{24}$ . Since  $\frac{16}{24} > \frac{9}{24}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$  is greater than  $\frac{3}{8}$ . The greater-than symbol makes the comparison true.
78. B — Red has only 3 marbles, the fewest of any colour, so picking red is least likely. Probability depends on the count of each item. Fewer marbles means a lower chance of being chosen.
79. D — The differences grow by 1: +2, +3, +4, +5, then +6. So  $16 + 6 = 22$ . Each step adds one more than the previous gap. The next number is 22.
80. A — Perimeter is the distance around:  $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width}) = 2 \times (8 + 3) = 2 \times 11 = 22$  m. The garden's perimeter is 22 metres.